

(i) *Technical data license.* Prior to the permanent export of technical data licensed using a Form DSP-5, the applicant shall electronically provide export information using the system for direct electronic reporting to DDTC of export information and self validate the original of the license. When the initial export of all the technical data authorized on the license has been made, the license must be returned to DDTC. Exports of copies of the licensed technical data should be made in accordance with existing exemptions in this subchapter. Should an exemption not apply, the applicant may request a new license.

(ii) *Manufacturing license and technical assistance agreements.* Prior to the initial export of any technical data and defense services authorized in an agreement the U.S. agreement holder must electronically inform DDTC that exports have begun. In accordance with this subchapter, all subsequent exports of technical data and services are not required to be filed electronically with DDTC except when the export is done using a U.S. Port. Records of all subsequent exports of technical data shall be maintained by the exporter in accordance with this subchapter and shall be made immediately available to DDTC upon request. Exports of technical data in furtherance of an agreement using a U.S. Port shall be made in accordance with § 125.4 of this subchapter and made in accordance with the procedures in paragraph (b)(3)(iii) of this section.

(iii) Technical data and defense service exemptions. In any instance when technical data is exported using an exemption in this subchapter (e.g., §§ 125.4(b)(2), 125.4(b)(4), 126.5) from a U.S. port, the exporter is not required to report using AES, but must, effective January 18, 2004, provide the export data electronically to DDTC. A copy of the electronic notification to DDTC must accompany the technical data shipment and be made available to the U.S. Customs and Border Protection upon request.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (b)(3)(iii): Future changes to the electronic reporting procedure will be amended by publication of a rule in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Exporters are reminded to continue maintaining records of all export transactions, including exemption

shipments, in accordance with this subchapter.

(c) *Return of licenses.* All licenses issued by the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC) must be returned to the DDTC in accordance with the following:

(1) License filed with the U.S. Customs and Border Protection. The U.S. Customs and Border Protection must return to the DDTC any license when the total value or quantity authorized has been shipped or when the date of expiration is reached, whichever occurs first.

(2) Licenses not filed with the U.S. Customs and Border Protection. Any license that is not filed with the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (e.g., oral or visual technical data releases or temporary import and export licenses retained in accordance with paragraph (a)(2) of this section), must be returned by the applicant to the DDTC no later than 60 days after the license has been expended (e.g., total value or quantity authorized has been shipped) or the date of expiration, whichever occurs first.

[68 FR 61101, Oct. 27, 2003, as amended at 70 FR 50962, Aug. 29, 2005]

§ 123.23 Monetary value of shipments.

Port Directors of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall permit the shipment of defense articles identified on any license when the total value of the export does not exceed the aggregate monetary value (not quantity) stated on the license by more than ten percent, provided that the additional monetary value does not make the total value of the license or other approval for the export of any major defense equipment sold under a contract reach \$14,000,000 or more, and provided that the additional monetary value does not make defense articles or defense services sold under a contract reach the amount of \$50,000,000 or more.

[70 FR 50963, Aug. 29, 2005]

§ 123.24 Shipments by U.S. Postal Service.

(a) The export of any defense hardware using a license or exemption in this subchapter by the U.S. Postal Service must be filed with the U.S.

Customs and Border Protection using the Automated Export System (AES) and the license must be filed with the U.S. Customs and Border Protection before any hardware is actually sent abroad by mail. The exporter must certify the defense hardware being exported in accordance with this subchapter by clearly marking on the package "This export is subject to the controls of the ITAR, 22 CFR (identify section for an exemption) or (state license number) and the export has been electronically filed with the U.S. Customs and Border Protection using the Automated Export System (AES)."

(b) The export of any technical data using a license in this subchapter by the U.S. Postal Service must be notified electronically directly to the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC). The exporter, using either a license or exemption, must certify, by clearly marking on the package, "This export is subject to the controls of the ITAR, 22 CFR (identify section for an exemption) or (state license number)." For those exports using a license, the exporter must also state "The export has been electronically notified directly to DDTC." The license must be returned to DDTC upon completion of the use of the license (*see* § 123.22(c)).

[68 FR 61102, Oct. 27, 2003, as amended at 70 FR 50963, Aug. 29, 2005]

§ 123.25 Amendments to licenses.

(a) The Office of Defense Trade Controls may approve an amendment to a license for permanent export, temporary export and temporary import of unclassified defense articles. A suggested format is available from the Office of Defense Trade Controls.

(b) The following types of amendments to a license that will be considered: Addition of U.S. freight forwarder or U.S. consignor; change due to an obvious typographical error; change in source of commodity; and change of foreign intermediate consignee if that party is only transporting the equipment and will not process (e.g., integrate, modify) the equipment. For changes in U.S. dollar value *see* § 123.23.

(c) The following types of amendments to a license will not be approved: Additional quantity, changes in commodity, country of ultimate destina-

tion, end-use or end-user, foreign consignee and/or extension of duration. The foreign intermediate consignee may only be amended if that party is acting as freight forwarder and the export does not involve technical data. A new license is required for these changes. Any new license submission must reflect only the unshipped balance of quantity and dollar value.

§ 123.26 Recordkeeping requirement for exemptions.

When an exemption is claimed for the export of unclassified technical data, the exporter must maintain a record of each such export. The business record should include the following information: A description of the unclassified technical data, the name of the recipient end-user, the date and time of the export, and the method of transmission.

§ 123.27 Special licensing regime for export to U.S. allies of commercial communications satellite components, systems, parts, accessories, attachments and associated technical data.

(a) U.S. persons engaged in the business of exporting specifically designed or modified components, systems, parts, accessories, attachments, associated equipment and certain associated technical data for commercial communications satellites, and who are so registered with the Office of Defense Trade Controls pursuant to part 122 of this subchapter, may submit license applications for multiple permanent and temporary exports and temporary imports of such articles for expeditious consideration without meeting the documentary requirements of § 123.1(c)(4) and (5) concerning purchase orders, letters of intent, contracts and non-transfer and end use certificates, or the documentary requirements of § 123.9, concerning approval of re-exports or re-transfers, when all of the following requirements are met:

(1) The proposed exports or re-exports concern exclusively one or more countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (*see* § 120.31 of this subchapter) and/or one or more countries which have been designated in accordance with section 517 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and with section